BRICE INVITED

Senator Caffery Explains Why He Conferred with Havemyer.

He Went to the Ohio Millionaire's House to Discuss "Duties" with the Sugar Trust's Representative.

PLUGGED ARMOR PLATES

Important Testimony by Lieutenant Ackerman of the Navy.

Representative Geary Calls the Late Senator Stanford a Criminal Who Filched Millions from the People.

WASHINGTON, June 11 .- Senator Caffery went before the Sugar Trust investigating committee to-day to amplify the statement heretofore made by him concerning his meeting with Mr. Havemyer at Senator Brice's house. He was reported in his former testimony to have said that he had been requested to see Mr. Havemyer, "who happened to be in Senator Brice's house," but he had not stated the manner in which Mr. Havemyer happened to be there, which he wished to do to-day. "Prior to seeing Mr. Havemyer," Mr. Caffery said, "there was a discussion between those present and ex-Senator White and myself as to the comparative merits of the ad valorem and specific rates of duty on sugar. There was a great deal of difference of opinion on this point, and Senator Brice stated that there was a gentleman in the city who knew more about the operation of any given rate of duty on sugar than perhaps any other man in the United States, and that if it was agreeable he would send for him. That man was Mr. Havemyer. Senator Brice asked me if I had any objection to meeting Mr. Havemyer and having a discussion with him on this particular point. I told him I had not. I simply desire to state that Mr. Havemyer came to the house in pursuance of the invitation of Mr. Brice."

Henry R. Reed went before the committee and was examined at some length. Mr. Reed added that he knew nothing of any speculation in sugar stocks by United States Senators.

The committee has decided to report Mr. Chapman's refusal to answer its questions to the Senate, and will not probably ask him to appear again. The proceedings will be similar to those in the case of Ed-wards and Schriver. The committee will report the facts, accompanying the report and a full transcript of Mr. Chapman's tes-timony, with a resolution directing the Vice President to certify the facts to the district attorney. The question of holding the investigation with open doors again came up during the meeting of the committee, and an effort was made to allow the public access to the proceedings. The matter was discussed at some length, but put to a vote the committee decided to proceed

FAULTY PLATES LOCATED.

Lieutenant Ackerman Tells More About the Armor Frauds.

WASHINGTON, June 11 .- The armor plate investigating committee intends to make a new move toward locating the weak spots on war ships. It is expected that the Navy Department will be asked to take off certain plates of the gunboat Machias and subject them to tests. The Machias is now in the Brooklyn navyyard, where she has been cut in two for the purpose of lengthening. Her condition is such that it is believed certain defective plates can be traced by specific numbers, and when located can be unshipped and put to a test.

Lieutenant Ackerman was again before the committee to-day. He gave the history of some of the plates with a view to locating their present whereabouts. He also gave additional evidence on the methods of work of government inspection at the Carnegie works. The witness said the Carnegie company knew in advance what plates would be selected from groups for tests. The irregular cold-water baths secretly given to plates, as disclosed by some of the informers, would make the plate structurally weak and subject to be cracked by a shot. The evidence of the informers located such a plate on the conning tower of the New York. Chairman Cummings read from the evidence of one of the informers, Kountz, to the effect that he had secured the government stamps from Lieutenant Wilner, who was in charge of the stamp. Kountz, in this testimony, went on to give numerous hearsay reports as to Wilner's habits. It was stated that the Lieutenant played cards and drank during the evening at a hotel near the works. A young woman employed at the hotel had told the informers of helping the officer to his room

As to the armor of the Terror, Lieutenant Ackerman said he had visited the ship and had located two plates containing the defects disclosed by the informers. The plates contained smail holes, which had been secretly plugged up. The condition of the plate was kept from the public in order that the investigation might proceed and that possible injustice to the company might be avoided. Lieutenant Ackerman located a number of plugged plates on the Monterey. Another plugged plate was lo-cated on either the Cincinnati or Monterey. Another defective plate was said to be on

Lieutenant Ackerman presented a statement which was regarded by the committee as very important, as it gave the various ships of the navy on which the defective armor plates are located, with the exact location of each plate. On these plates the defects are of various kinds and degrees of seriousness. Lieutenant Ackerman said the investigations disclosed no serious defects in bolts. He believed the superintendent of the works responsible for the irregularities, and, while this superintendent was too shrewd to give orders for such irregular work, his direct influence brought it about. This closed Lieutenant Ackerman's evidence, which had proceeded for two days.

The comulttee regarded it as the most valuable yet given. The next meeting will be on Monday, when the Ackerman evidence will be gone over in executive ses-

GEARY SCORES STANFORD.

He Says the Philanthropist Was a Fileher of Millions.

WASHINGTON, June 11.-Before the House committee on Pacific railroads to-day Representative Geary argued strongly that the act creating the Central Pacific road contemplated that the government should take possession if there was default in payments. Proceedings against individual stockholders' estates he considered useless and doubtful of success. Heretofore the company never had been in a position to proceed against dishonest directors, but if the government took possession it might reach back to 1862 to recover all money diverted through construction companies or otherwise, returning it to the public treas-

"I do not know," said Mr. Geary, "why we should put poor old Coxey, who trod on three or four blades of grass, in jail and let go another criminal because of the enormity of his offense, who filched hundreds of millions, and deify him because in moments he erected with his money-and the people's money-a university. We of California," Mr. Geary continued, "are proud of that university, but we are ashamed of the motive that built it. We know that it was erected from meanness and revenge, to destroy another university because the graduates of that refused to make the founder a trustee.

us into leaving monuments to criminals that should be monuments to the people of the United States." "Would you have the government control this railroad or all roads?" inquired a mem-

"This railroad first; all railroads afterward," replied Mr. Geary.
Representative Maguire stated that he
was opposed to any funding measure providing for an extension of the period for the payment of the Pacific debts. Mr. Boatner inquired if Mr. Maguire did not view this as an opportunity to experiment on government control of railroads. Mr. Maguire answered that he regarded it as an opportunity to settle the whole railroad question. Mr. Maguire could see no reason why the government should give up the chance of recovering \$30,000,000 from the Stanford estate and the Huntington property because the Hopkins and Crocker estates had been settled. The effect of a funding bill would be to postpone forelosure or proceedings against the stockholders until the expiration of the funding period. Mr. Maguire's proposition was that the government should secure the appoint-ment of a majority of the directors of the Central Pacific, who should institute suits to secure diverted funds. In conclusion he advocated the necessity of legislation to suspend the patenting of Pacific land grants, for which he had introduced a resolution jointly with Senator White.

The Stanford Estate's Attorney Talks. NEW YORK, June 11.-Russell J. Wilson, attorney for the estate of the late Senator Leland Stanford, speaking to-day of the claims of the United States government against the stockholders of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company and the filing of the claim against the Stanford estate, said: "I have been traveling for several days, and have heard little of the more recent proceedings in Congress. I understood that Congressman Geary was to make a speech in committee on the subject to-day, but I have not heard whether he has done so, and do not know the latest developments. Senator Stanford died on June 21, 1893, and the first notice to the creditors of his es-tate was published July 27 following. By California law, all claims not presented within ten months after such publication are barred by limitation. So the govern-ment, after waiting until the very last day was nearly over, sud-denly injected this claim into my office. This was on May 26, Saturday, when business hours close at noon. Afterwards it was claimed that the statute of limitation did not run against the government anyhow. I offered them the privilege of withdrawing the claim and testing that legal point, but they did not care to do it. Our position is that the government has no rights over the outside property of the stockholders. If a man owes you a debt, secured by mortgage and promisory notes, and you sell the security under foreclosure, the proceeds do not pay the note, you still have a claim on him for the balance. But if you merely have a lien on certain of his property all you can do is to sell that; you have no further rights against "We claim that the government has

merely a lien on the railroad property. They can take it at the proper time if they wish, but they cannot proceed further against the stockholders." "If the Stanford estate had to pay this laim would there be much left?" was

"Oh, yes," Mr. Wilson said; "there would be what would be a very tidy fortune to most people still remaining. I have not the faintest idea what the Attorney-general means to do, or what action Congress will

take in the matter."

WANTS TWO FEDERAL COURTS. Mr. Taylor Would Divide Indiana Into Two Judicial Districts.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, June 11.-Representative Taylor to-day introduced a bill in the House to divide the State of Indiana into two federal judicial districts-a northern and a southern. The Northern district is to include the row of counties, taking in Marion, from Wayne to Vermillion. All south of this line are to constitute the Southern district. The Department of Justice is favorably disposed to the bill, since it believes there is at present too much legal work in Indiana for one district judge. Should the bill pass, which is doubtful, for this session at least, there would be an additional United States marshal to be appointed. As the euphonious Hosea Hawkins would be in the Northern district of the State, Mr. Taylor might find a place for some henchman. A new United States dis-trict judge will also have to be appointed, two considerations that have nerved Senator Voorhees to promise Mr. Taylor his hearty support. But it probably will not happen this year.

KILLED BY WAUGH. Bill to Pension Mrs. Athon Pigeon-Holed by Martin's Committee.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, June 11 .- The bill to pension Mrs. Athon, the widow of Dr. Athon, of Indianapolis, may be regarded as dead for this session of Congress, thanks to the efforts of Judge Waugh. The bill had been referred to the committee on invalid pensions, of which Representative Martin is chairman. Judge Waugh appeared before the committee, and, after hearing him, the committee decided that it would pigeon-hole the bill. This disposes of it, unless some member can obtain unanimous consent some morning to call the bill out of committee and pass it. In view of the stand taken against the bill by the pension committee, it is not at all probable that anyone will catch Judge Waugh and all the members of the committee napping, so that objection is sure to be made. Judge Waugh has taken the further precaution to post a number of his Republican colleagues regarding the bill, all of whom, therefore, will be on the lookout for any attempt to sneak the measure through the House.

Nothing Done in the House. WASHINGTON, June 11.-There was an air of languid listlessness in the House today, and it was evident that the members were not in a working humor. The day was claimed by Mr. Heard, chairman of the committee on the District of Columbia, but, while several bills were considered, no action was reached on any of them on account of a lack of a quorum.

Twelve Plates Damaged. WASHINGTON, June 11 .- The report of Naval Constructor Hanscom, on the in juries received by the Columbia on her trial trip shows that twelve plates were damaged and that \$10,000 and one month's time will

be required to repair the ship. General Notes.

tive was too apparent.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, June 11 .- Gordon Lister, of South Bend, to-day applied for appointment as superintendent of construction of the South Bend public building.

Representative Heard, of Missouri, set at rest all fears that ex-Warden Burke's scheme to legislate Captain Leonard, of Indianapolis, out of office might succeed. He is chairman of the District of Columbia committee, to which have been referred all the various Burke bills, Mr. Heard said to-day that no action on the bills would be taken by the committee, since Burke's mo-

Senator McPherson, of New Jersey, has recovered sufficiently to be able to attend to his duties. The cash balance in the Treasury to-day is \$116,813,621, of which \$69,375,526 is gold retrue amount of the reserve \$68,375,526.

serve. This amount will be further reduced by \$1,000,000 engaged at New York to-day for shipment to-morrow, leaving the Dispatches announcing a local outbreak of cholera in Russia are not regarded at the Marine Hospital bureau as portending danger to this country. Surgeon-general Wyman says cholera lurks constantly in Russia, and such outbreaks are not surpris-

APPEAL OF EMPLOYES.

Northern Pacific Injunction Case Before Judges Harlan, Woods and Bunn.

CHICAGO, June 11.-The appeal of the employes of the Northern Pacific road from the injunction issued by Judge Jenkins in the United States Court in Milwaukee last winter to prevent them from striking came up for judgment in the United States Court of Appeals to-day. When the present session of the Court of Appeals began on May 31 the attorneys for the receivers made an attempt to have the case sent at once to the United States Supreme Court on the ground that they were not ready to argue it in the Court of Appeals and could not get ready during the present term. The court refused to pass the case along to the supreme tribunal without argument, and set it for a hearing to-day. When the court

ers were represented by ex-Senator Spoon-er, of Wisconsin, who wrote the now fa-mous injunction, and George P. Miller, of Milwaukee. The employes and the labor organizations were represented by T. W. Harper, of Terre Haute; Charles Quareles and T. W. Spence, of Milwaukee. The court was composed of Justice Harlan, of the Supreme Court; Judge Woods and Judge Bunn. The court announced that each side would be given three hours in which to present its case. When the argument has been finished the court will grant the original request of the receivers' attorneys and certify the case to the Supreme Court for a decision or Judges Harlan, Woods and Bunn may decide it as they see fit. The argument was begun by attorney Spence for the employes. Arguments were continued all day and will probably last through to-morrow. The greater part of the afternoon was taken up by ex-Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, who spoke in behalf of the injunction.

THE BEAR SAFE.

Report that She Was Wrecked Near Sitka Untrue-Indian Uprising Feared.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., June 11 .-The steamer City of Topeka has arrived from Alaska. The rumor from San Francisco that the revenue cutter Bear was wrecked near Sitka is false. The Bear called at Sitka and safely departed for the

Arctic ocean a month ago. Sealers along the Alaska coast north of Prince William sound have reported to the government authorities that there was imminent danger of an Indian uprising near Shakhan harbor last month. The Indians killed an unknown white man while coming down the coast, and mutilated the corpse in a horrible manner. Another murder is reported in that vicinity, the particulars of which are unknown. The settlers, in a letter to the Governor, report the incompetency of the government peace officers, who, they aver, are afraid of the Indians, and are not enforcing the law. A revenue cutter was dispatched to the scene with orders to arrest and bring to justice the guilty Indians.

ARAB RUNS IN 1:39

AND LOWERS THE MILE RECORD OF THE MORRIS PARK TRACK.

The Atropine Colt Breaks Its Leg and Is Shot-Stonenell Wins the All-

NEW YORK, June 11.-It was a stifling day at Morris Park and the track was as fast as lightning. In the All Breeze stakes the spectators were treated to a stirring finish between Stonenell and Roche, in which the former won by the shortest of heads in a hard drive. It is probable that Roche might have won if Midgely had not bungled. An eighth of a mile from the finish Roche had Stonenell driving and could have taken the lead then, but the boy waited until it was too late, and, although he was gaining rapidly on the Dwyer sprinter, the distance was too short by about ten feet and he was beaten. Midgely was clearly outridden, although he had the best horse. W. B., a rank outsider, captured the second race from the favorite, Roller and Will Fonso. In the third race St. Maxim was an odds on favorite and won in a romp. When the stretch was reached Griffin tried to make a short cut on the inside with Atropine. As he did this the colt's leg broke off short at the pastern joint. The colt was a full brother of St. Leonards, and was shot soon after he was taken to the stable. In the last race Arab, the queer horse, won easily from Tom Skidmore in 1:39, a new record for the First Race-Five furlongs. Addie won; Prig second, Peter the Great third. Time,

Second Race-One mile. W. B. won; Roller second, Will Fonso third. Time, 1:401/4. Third Race-Pocanteco handicap; mile. St. Maxim won; Ornus second, Harrington third. Time, 1:401/2.

Fourth Race-All Breeze stakes; seven furlongs. Stonenell, 124 (Simms), 5 to won by a nose; Roche, 112 (Midgely), 21/2 to 1, second by three lengths; Trevylyan, 117 (Littlefield), 30 to 1, third. Time, 1:27. Fifth Race-Six furlongs. The Commoner won; The Coon second, Sabrina Colt third. Sixth Race-One mile; selling. Crab, 90 Donohue), won by a length; Tom Skidmore, 99 (Griffin), 3 to 5, second by four

lengths; Fusileer, 107 (Doggett), 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:39. All but One Favorite Beaten.

CINCINNATI, June 11 .- An excellent card was offered to two thousand odd persons who came to Latonia to-day. The track was lightning fast, the weather clear and pleasant and the betting lively. One solitary favorite came first under the wire in the sixth event. Little Miss, in the first, was left standing still. She was equally played with Advocate for a time, and nearly as much money was dumped on her as on Advocate, who ran second. Tancred, 8 to 5, and Jim Donlen, 3 to 2, in the fifth and sixth races, were the only favorites who did not get a mark. The day wound up with a startling surprise in the victory of Partner, on whom as high as 30 to 1 was offered. Results.

First Race-Purse, \$400; mile and twenty yards. Eli won; Advocate second, Footrunner third. Time, 1:431/2. Second Race-Purse, \$400; mile and seveny yards. Pomfret won; Bob L. second, Little Walter third. Time, 1:45%. Third Race-Purse, \$400; five flurlongs. Lady Diamond won; Valadora second, Miss Reynolds third. Time, 1:01%. Fourth Race-Purse, \$400; mile. Nephew won; King Charlie second, Tariff Reform third. Time, 1:421/4. Fifth Race-Purse, \$400; nine-sixteenths of a mile. Satsuma won; Bookie second, Shanty Bob third. Time, :551/6

Little Fish third. Time, :561/4. Good Sport at St. Louis.

Sixth Race-Purse, \$400; nine-sixteenths

of a mile. Partner won; Sir Rohe second

ST. LOUIS, June 11 .- To-day's card was a good one, and with the track lightning fast some good sport was witnessed. The results, however, were a series of dumps for the talent, but one favorite, Ethel Gray, landing in front. The fourth and sixth events presented the somewhat remarkable feature of a split handicap. There were twenty-three acceptances to the fourth and the field was divided to make the sixth race, an occurrence quite infrequent. The "ringer" Greenwood, it is now practically established, is the Luke Caprice threeyear-old colt which won a two-year-old event at Bennings last year after coming West with the Kennedy-Rupert stable, but not returning to the East. The person responsible for the attempted fraud has not yet been identified. Results: First Race-Fifteen-sixteenths of a mile. Jim Murphy won; Fort Worth second. J. B. Freed third. Time, 1:371/2. Second Race-Nine-sixteenths of a mile. Saguwa won; Trenton second, Dr. Work third. Time. :55%. Third Race-One mile. King Mac won; Lizzie McDuff second, Sly Lisbon third. Time, 1:43. Fourth Race-Six furlongs. Highland won; Vestibule second, Charlie McDonald Time, 1:141/2 Fifth Race-Mile and one-eighth. Saddle Bags won; Simrock second, Uncle Jim Sixth Race-Six furlongs. Ethel Gray won; Remorse second, Pedestrian third.

Over 9,000 Plurelity. PORTLAND, Ore., June 11.-Reliable elec-

tion returns show that Herma. Republican candidate for Congress in the First district, has 9,087 plurality and that Ellis, Republican, in the Second district, has a plurality of 9,320. The Legislature stands as follows: Senate-Republicans, 19: Democrats, 8; Populists, 3. House-Republicans, 52; Democrats, 1; Populists, 7. The Republican majority on joint ballot is fifty-two. DENVER, COL., AND RETURN

Only

\$24.75......\$24.75 Everybody is invited to join the Republican League Clubs of Indiana on their special train, which will leave Indianapolis on FRIDAY, JUNE 22, at 1:20 P. M., via the LAKE ERIE & WESTERN RAILROAD. Tickets good thirty (30) days. What a glorious opportunity to spend your summer vacation in the mountains of Colorado, the most picturesque scenery in the world. For sleepers or free chair car reservations call on or address A. H. Sellars, City Pas-senger Agent, 46 South Illinois street, D. R. Donough, Ticket Agent, Union Station, Would you wink at the crime through was called to order to-day both sides were which that university was erected? No respect for men living or dead should bring road to secure a continuance. The receiver setts Avenue Depot.

A Strange Story of an Early Resident of Indianapolis.

Over \$40,000 in Bullion Buried in Illinois Mysteriously Disappears from Place of Concealment.

OF POISONING SUSPICION

His Body Exhumed by Dr. G. W. Combs and Detective Webster.

They Are Pursued by the Dead Man's Nephew-Stomach in Dr. Hurty's Hands for Analysis.

Sunday morning Harry C. Webster, a detective, and Dr. George W. Combs entered the pharmacy of Dr. J. N. Hurty, carrying between them a large, dark package, which, from the manner in which they were carrying it. indicated that it was very valuable. The package was about the size of a large hand valise. It was put on the counter and, in whispered conversation, the two told Dr. Hurty that it contained the stomach of Dr. David Wilson, one of the richest citizens of Crawford county, Illinois, who died in Robinson, Ill., Feb. & Webster told Dr. Hurty that it was suspected that Dr. Wilson had been poisoned and asked him to make an analysis.

The expert testimony of Dr. Hurty will figure, possibly, in one of the most sensational law cases in the courts of Illinois. Back of all this lies a strange story.

Dr. Wilson was born in Ohio seventythree years ago. He afterwards came to this city, but resided here only a short time. He fell in love with the beautiful daughter of one of the most prominent families then in this city, but the young lady was engaged to a bitter rival of the Doctor and soon afterwards married him. This affected the Doctor and caused him to lose all ambition. Previous to that he enjoyed a large practice and was one of the highly-respected citizens of the place. Soon after the marriage of his lost love he moved to Crawford county. In 1852 he bought 1,200 acres of the finest land in that county and built in the center of it a log cabin, in which he lived alone. Several of his brothers accompanied him, and they, likewise, invested in land, but their smaller means did not permit them to buy very extensively.

Wilson continued this hermit life for only a short time. The gold fever spread over the country following the discovery of gold in California. Wilson was desirous of going but as he had no one to look after his land he gave up the idea. However, there were two men with families living in the neighborhood who were anxious to go, and Wilson proposed that the two go out to California and prospect. He said he would take care of their families if the men, in return, would give him half of what they found. This the men agreed to do, and departed for the gold fields, Wilson providing for the families. Hardly had a year passed when the two men returned, their efforts having been successful. They had with them, on arriving in Crawford county, gold bullion to the value of between \$40,000 and \$50,000. Wilson was delighted as he saw the great pile of gold, and so anxious was he to get entire possession of the precious metal that he bought it, giving in return greenbacks. Wilson told only his nearest relatives of what he had done, and insisted that the gold would be perfectly safe if it could be secreted in his log cabin. He hid it, but his brothers objected, claiming that if it were known so much gold were about their lives would be in danger from the many tough characters who lived in the surrounding country and who would hesitate at no act to get the stuff. Wilson only laughed, and said he would keep the gold in his cabin and that no one would learn his

THE GOLD REMOVED. At the beginning of the late war, Dr. Wilson was appointed a surgeon in a hospital at Cincinnati. He served in this position until the close of the struggle. After securing the gold bullion, which had in the meantime remained intact, he took it and went to live on the old family homestead in Ohio in company with his brothers. The brothers still owned the land in Crawford county, Illinois, but soon after going to Ohlo Wilson bought eighty acres of land adjoining his first purchase. On account of the numerous white oaks which grew on this land, he called it the eighty."

It was rumored around the neighboring country in Ohio that the Wilsons had vast sums of money secreted in the house, and the brothers of Wilson became greatly alarmed lest their lives should be taken by midnight robbers seeking the wealth. Wilson still continued to insist that the gold was just as safe in the trunks and chests of his home as in the banks. However, enough pressure was brought to bear upon him to get him to promise to deposit the gold in a bank at Cincinnati. One morning he arose early and told his brothers he intended to take the gold to Cincinnati and deposit it in a certain bank. The brothers were delighted, and told him that they would make preparations to accompany him as a precaution. Wilson, however, refused to allow them to accompany him. At a moment when the brothers had their eyes off him Wilson disappeared. The brothers thought his actions peculiar, and on looking to see if the bullion was still in the house, found it also missing. They searched for their brother for two days. but could find no trace of him.

On the night of the third day he appeared at his home. He said that he had deposited the gold in a place where no living man could find it. When asked who had helped him transport the gold to the depository he only laughed and answered indirectly. The brothers tried in every way to locate the gold, but without success. Wilson refused to enlighten them. This was in the fall of 1872. Soon afterwards the brothers went to Illinois and took up their abode on their own land, which they had bought over twenty years before. The present town of Robinson grew up, and the brothers found themselves within its confines. Wilson's wealth had by this time increased to about \$120,000, and, with his increasing age, there were many anxieties as to the nature of his will. The brothers believed that Wilson still had the gold bullion. It was supposed that he had buried it in his land somewhere, but they said nothing to their brother, who volunteered no information on the subject. During the last few years it was noticed that Wilson went to his farm, known as

the "white oaks eighty," at unusual times, but they attributed this to his peculiar nature and habits. Feb. 4, last, Wilson caught cold, and though not seriously ill was confined to his room. On the third day of his limess he called his eldest brother to his room and held a long secret conversation with him. Wilson told his brother that when he disappeared for three days from his home in Ohlo with the gold bullion he had come to Crawford county, and had buried it in a secluded part of his land. He said that among his papers was a plat showing the exact spot where the money was buried. He did not say whether the bu lon was buried in the plat of 1,200 acres or in the "white oaks eighty." When he got to this point he fell over exhausted on the bed. The brother vainly attempted to get him to talk. It was useless. Wilson was too faint to speak except in whispers, and his mind was too weak to permit anyone to talk to him. He became greatly excited when he was questioned as to where the lost gold

was buried. The brothers left Wilson with the wife of a nephew, not believing that his condition was serious enough to warrant any fear of his dying. When he was last seen by his brothers he was lying on a bed in his room dressed in his ordinary gar-

THE PAPER GONE.

The next morning one of the brothers

called at the house and the nephew, whose

wife was attending Wilson, answered the knock. The nephew told the brother that Wilson had died just a few moments before his arrival. The brother soon informed the other brother and they all went to the house. They found that all the trunks and closets had been entered and that the contents were tumbled about in great disorder. The nephew said that he had searched the trunks and closets soon after the death the trunks and closets soon after the death of his uncle for any papers that might be in them. He said that he could not find any. When asked why he broke open the trunks he said that he could find no keys. Soon afterwards the keys were found. The brother who held the conversation with Wilson the day before his death asked the nephew if he had seen anything of a piece of paper on which was distinctly marked a certain spot of Wilson's land. The nephew paper on which was distinctly marked a certain spot of Wilson's land. The nephew replied that he had not. Wilson's body was buried, and then the heirs began a contest for the possession of the property. This still continues in the courts of Crawford county. The brother who was the first to learn of Wilson's death began to suspect that possibly Wilson had been poisoned, and told his brothers of his suspicions. It was learned, Webster claims, that Wilson had been given a bowl of soup in the night. The brothers, a short time after these facts were ascertained, it is said, filed a suit for \$10,000 damages against the nephsuit for \$10,000 damages against the neph-ew's wife, intimating that she was the one who poisoned Wilson, if it were shown that poison caused his death. The brothers decided to have a detective work on the case, and wrote Webster, of this city, asking his terms. The matter was agreed upon and a contract was closed. Webster went to Robinson early last week and secured the facts in full con-cerning Wilson's life. He was told of Wil-

son's many and peculiar visits to "white oaks eighty," and the thought flashed upon him, he says, that the gold bullion was secreted in some hollow tree there or else buried in a secluded spot. For several days he carefully went over the ground. As he was about to give up his search in this place he came to a piece of ground which showed that the dirt had been recently disturbed. The hole in the ground was about three feet wide and about four feet long. Webster concluded that this was the place where the lost treasurer had been buried. He made a careful survey of the surroundings, and noted that the spot in which the gold had undoubtedly been buried was between three large trees, which grew in such a manner that the ground between their two of the trees were blazed and that the other was stripped of several limbs, Several farmers were working in a field near by, and he called to them and asked their opinion of the age of the trees. One of the trees was felled, and one of the farmers, an expert woodman, said that from the size of the rings in the trunk he thought that the tree was probably twenty years of age. The statement of the farmer caused Webster to decide without any further hesitancy that this was the place where the gold had been buried. The estimated age of the tree carried it back to about 1872, the time when Wilson disap-peared from his home in Ohio with the THE BURIED GOLD.

Webster says he accounts for Wilson's disappearance in this way. Wilson brought the gold to "white oaks eignty" and buried it in the spot recently discovered. He then planted the three trees to mark the spot. As the trees grew to full size and could not be discerned from the other trees in the thick forest, Wilson blazed them so as to distinguish them. Webster, fully satisfied that he had discovered the place where the gold had been buried, immediately sought the brothers and told them of his discovery. Webster told them that the ground had been disturbed, and, of course, the treasure was missing. Webster held that the go'd had been unearthed, but several days previous, as the freshness of the dirt would indicate. The brothers were positive that some one had searched the pa-pers after Wilson's death and had found the plat which marked the hiding place of It was decided to have Wilson's body exhumed and an examination made of the stomach. The brothers told Webster to go ahead with the matter, and he at once set out to do this. He secured permission from the Attorney-general of Illinois, he says, and also from the prosecuting attorney of Crawford county, to go to the grave, un-earth the body and remove the stomach. Webster was told that he would not be

liable to arrest by the local authorities. A physician being needed in this work, Web-

ster returned to this city last Thursday

got Dr. George W. Coombs. The two for Robinson on the next train and arrived there in the evening. A large case in which to put the stomach after it was obtained was taken from this city. Spades and other articles necessary to get at the body were procured at Robinson. It was decided to begin at about daybreak next day, just before the inhabitants were up and about. The men waited for the hours to roll by. Just as the sun was rising the men, having already secured a rig. got their necessary articles and started for the graveyard. The route lay along a narrow road in a ravine and the few straggling farmers who walked along the road eyed the two with suspicion. The graveyard, a deserted looking place, was reached without mishap and the men lost not time in making preparations for getting the body exhumed. The earth was removed, and at last the coffin was exposed. An attempt was made to get the coffin out, but it was too heavy. To make matters worse, the grave was full of water. Finally, the metallic fastenings were knocked off and this the coffin much lighter and it was raised without much difficulty. It was not long before the lid was removed and the exposed. Decomposition had set in and this made the task very disagreeable. Dr. Combs worked rapidly and soon secase and securely fastened. The body rearranged in the coffin, latter was lowered into the grave. It took only a moment's time to replace the earth, and be on the road to the town. When the hotel was reached the men found that the object of their errand to the town was known and that there was considerable feeling against them. This state of things continued until after the morning meal, when Webster noticed unusual activity about the office of the only justice of the peace in Robinson. He at once surmised that the attorneys of Wilson's nephew had learned of the affair and were getting affidavits for the arrest of himself and Combs on charges of robbing a grave, simply to detain them and get the somach. Webster saw that if the stomach was obtained by the opposing counsel his cause was lost, and he quickly made his way to a livery stable and kired the best and fastest rig in the town. He drove quickly to the hotel and found Dr. Combs entirely unconscious of immediate danger. He asked the Doctor if he wished to take a morning ride, and receiving the reply that he did, he told the Doctor to pack all the goods, especially the case con-taining the stomach, after which both of them jumped into the phaeton.

In a few terms Webster told Dr. Combs what was up. Webster found a country youth, who said he knew the roads, to drive them to Union, a small town twenty miles from Robinson. There the two intended taking the train for this city. The next train would not arrive at Robinson for an hour and forty minutes, and Webster hit upon this plan to frustrate the scheme of the nephews' attorneys. The train would arrive at Union in less than two hours, and as the farmer boy jerked the reins and the party passed out of the hotel yard Webster handed him a five-dollar bill and said, "My boy, take that and another if we see Union in time to get that train." The boy answered by a cut on the horses with the whip that caused the animals to at once launch out to their utmost speed. At this moment a loud shout was heard from the rear. Webster says he looked around and saw the constable and two deputies coming post haste. The constable was brandishing his whip and applying it on his horses, while his deputies were doing all in their power to urge the horses to greater speed. The boy turned his attention to the borses. He handled the whip in excellent manner, and the horses gallantly replied by proving to Webster that they were equal to the enemy in the rear. The first mile was gone in record time, which was scarcely lessened in the second mile. The speed began to tell on the horses of both parties at the third mile, and the speed of both began to diminish. It was an even race, however, and the distance between them was not changed until the fifteen mile point was reached. At this point V ebster's horses slowly drew away from the constable and his deputies. When Union was reached the train was at the station ready to pull out. Web-ster and Dr. Combs stepped aboard and came to this city. They had author-ity to exhume the body, and on this legal authority Dr. Combs took the stomach of Wilson. A telegram from the prosecuting attorney of Crawford county yesterday

ESCAPE WITH THE STOMACH.

The stomach was left with Dr. Hurty, who said last night that he will begin the analysis on Friday.

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